



# THE MAINE FARMER: AN



R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1849.

## A Good Move.

Congress is now in session, and although we have ever kept aloof from party questions, in our paper, and ever meant to, yet there occasionally come up questions in Congress, that both, or all parties can act upon without compromising those particular tenets which some partisans think so binding upon themselves. Of this kind are a part of the resolves introduced into the House by Judge Embree, of Indiana. Now we neither know nor care which side of party politics Judge E. has placed himself; we hope that Congress, irrespective of party, will pass the resolves. They are, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of adopting a more economical system of public expenditures—1st.—By reducing the salary or pay of all officers of government, where it exceeds \$1000 per annum, and the Constitution does not prohibit such reduction. 2d.—By estimating the mileage of members of Congress, by the nearest mail route from this city (Washington) to the post-office nearest each member or delegate. 3d.—By providing that after Congress has been in session for three months, during any Congress, the pay of members shall be reduced one half from that time until the close of the session, and by such other economical provisions as to the said Committee may seem right and expedient.

Now, no man of reason and common sense, will say that these resolutions ought not to pass. Our Representatives are sent to Congress to do the business of the nation in as economical manner as prudence will dictate; and to do it in as little time as it can be done, and be well done. During the early days of our republic, business was as done—but, alas! it is not so now. The expenditures are, in most instances, unnecessarily lavish and extravagant. Salaries are, in too many cases, disproportioned—being much too great for the amount of actual labor performed. The work of Congress is performed in an unprofitably slow and dilatory manner. Our sessions are extended to unreasonable length except every other year, when they are perceptively cut off by the law—and all this, because more money can be made by the actors than if it were the reverse. Hence arises all this pitiful scramble for office. More money is to be made with less labor in this way than by the toils on the farm, in the workshop, counting house, or office. A few who are seen there, labor hard,—the rest of them live comparatively easy—they have great wages—Government pays promptly—the longer they can husband the job the better. This is the practical language spoken by their actions, and the immense drafts from the treasury prove that they succeed but too well.

We have no idea that Congress will pass the resolutions of Mr. Embree—not they. They will gravely tell you that they found the system and did not make it; and as it “puts money in their purse,” they will not get up any innovations on old established usages. If it is ever done, it must be done by special instruction from the people.

## Cheap Postage.

We have been perusing the report of the Postmaster General. He has many good ideas in regard to the improvements necessary to be made in the post-office department. He, however, is reluctant to come *square* up to the demands of the people in regard to cheap postage. He recommends a uniform rate of five cents. Now the people demand a uniform rate of two cents per letter, *pre-paid*. And they will not be satisfied until they have it. The Postmaster General may reason, and argue, and make a long array of figures, and our members of Congress may delay and hang back in order to retain their franking privileges; we tell them it is all of no use. The people understand the business as well as they do, and they will have to come up to it before the question will be suffered to rest. The same arguments and *ciphers* were made use of before the reduction down to the present rate of five cents was established. But subsequent facts show how fallacious all their reasoning and figuring was. There is now a large surplus revenue arising from this rate. The reduction immediately brought a great increase of letters into the mail.

According to the investigations of the society for promoting cheap postage, *sixty-three millions* of letters passed through the general post-office last year. Put the postage down to two cents, and in a few years that amount will be quadrupled, and the revenue more than pay the expenses of transportation.

The Postmaster General has another favorite project which he may as well give up as not, and that is in regard to newspaper postage. His plan is to tax the postage by weight, and this postage to be pre-paid by the publisher. Now, if he wished to “burnt up” nine-tenths of the publishing offices in the Union, he couldn’t adopt a better mode to do it. How long could the best of publishers stand that drain on their funds? We think if Mr. Cave Johnson could be a publisher a year or two, and then calculate how many subscriptions would be a dead loss to him, he would be satisfied without adding in the postage. It is bad enough to give the paper five or six years to the little fellow could scarcely stagger under it.

## (Boston Bee.)

In this region we have experienced some six or eight very cold days, but not so intensely severe as the weather noted above. Sunday, however, was a mild day—the snow melting freely.

**SHIPPING.** The Bath Tribune gives a list of the shipping built in that district during the year 1848. The number foots up 29 ships, 16 brigs, 11 schooners, and 9 steamboats, and the average tonnage is 22,705 tons.

The total amount of tonnage owned in the district of Bath, on the 31st Dec. 1848, was 94,685 tons.

**CHANGE.** Messrs. Davis and Brown have retired from the Norway Advertiser, having sold the establishment to Mr. Thomas Witt, who will hereafter conduct that journal. It will no doubt be Wittier than heretofore.

MANY THANKS TO OUR BRETHREN IN THE PRESS FOR THE HONORABLE MANNER IN WHICH THEY HAVE SPKEN OF OUR HUMBLE SHEET. AND DREW HONORABLE THANKS FROM US.

## Lyceum.

On Wednesday evening last, our townsmen, Wm. B. Hartwell, Esq., of the U. S. Navy, entertained the Lyceum with a somewhat humorous account of his visit to the coast of Africa, while in the service of the United States. The picture he drew of the natives was not very flattering to their national pride. Several anecdotes enlivened the lecture, for instance: at one of the ports where the ship entered, a large stone chair was placed near the shore, before which a sentinel marched to and fro to guard against its desecration by unholy uses. This was the Bishop’s chair, and no one of the inferior clergy or laity were allowed to sit in it. One of the officers of the ship had already had his shaved, and being on shore, walked boldly up and took possession of the sacred seat. The soldier came up to show proper resentment for this infringement of its sanctity, when the officer rose and politely taking off his cap, revealing the shaved head, and bowing, he was allowed to retain his place, and the soldier still kept his guard over the seat and its occupant.

The large audience listened to the lecture with great interest, and undoubtedly derived much valuable information therefrom.

It was well written, without attempt at display, and quite free from the egotism of which is not unfrequently exhibited in lectures of such a character.

While we are speaking of the Lyceum, we should be glad to know if all the persons present have *tickets*, for we find it necessary at almost all times when there, to stand “upon our own pedestals,” which is not always so pleasant. We fully believe the Lyceum is in so flourishing condition as the number present would indicate, without tickets.

The next meeting will be on Thursday evening. Bishop Potter, of Philadelphia, is expected to deliver the lecture.

## The Robbery.

Since our last, the young man, Edward Wiggate, arrested in this town, has been set at liberty, he having obtained the required bonds for his appearance at court. The arrangements of the affair we know nothing about; but we suppose, the idea of his being set at liberty—he having been a bad character from his youth up, if report speaks the truth, and at the time of the robbery, he being under bonds for his appearance at court in Boston for robbing a store in that city)—does not strike the lovers of justice very favorably.

The Boston Journal of Saturday last, states that, “in consequence of information received, officer Heath, of this city, and Sheriff French, of Quincy, went to South Braintree, on Friday, in search of Frederick Augustus Wingate, (brother of the person arrested at Augusta, charged with the bank robbery in that place,) and another individual, supposed to have been an accomplice of the two brothers. At Brattleboro, the officers were joined by constable J. R. Frazier, of that town, and Messrs. Ir. Arnold and J. E. Holbrook, and about ten o’clock that evening, they came upon the persons for whom they were in search, together with a third party, in the street. A desperate fight ensued, but the accused were at length secured, and conveyed to Quincy for safe keeping. During the scuffle, a roll of bank bills, amounting to about \$280, was thrown away, and was found near the spot on Saturday morning. A further sum was found in a value belonging to one of the prisoners. Officer Heath started on Saturday afternoon, with Wingate, for Augusta, the latter having consented to go without a requisition from the Governor of Maine.”

They arrived here on Sunday morning. What the fate of Frederick Augustus will be, we know not. It is said that his brother did not implicate any one; and as he is now at large, and will not probably make his appearance at court, we do not know what evidence, sufficient to convict the person now in custody, can be adduced.

The Kennebec Journal states that Mr. Hall, the inventor of the lock, has been here, since the robbery, and altered the key and lock, and now deems it perfectly safe.

## Sleight Rides.

We venture to say that that hoary-headed gentleman, “the oldest inhabitant,” never witnessed such a novel scene as was presented to the view of an “admirable multitude” in this section on Friday afternoon last. The members of the editorial and publishing corps of Augusta were

delayed—and, the most of them found it convenient to accept of the invitation. It was a great fete—great on account of the beauty and fleetness of the steeds, strength and splendor of the sleigh, neatness and warmth of the robes, and greater, by far, account of the importance and preciousness of the passengers! Important, indeed—for what would have become of a portion of the reading public in Maine had that “vehicle” been turned topsy-turvy and some few necks been dislocated!

Mr. Josselyn, of the Kennebec House, has immortalized in song by the carrier-boy, is emphatically one of ‘em, but exhibits his sagacity in a manner peculiarly his own, and altogether different from his brother of whom mention is made above. When he hears a hen cackle, he repairs to the nest, and makes way with the new-laid egg with skunk-like skill. If he “smells the rat,” being a capital mouser, he puts his paw on him “quicker,” and devours his ratship in a cat-like manner. If he hears the corn pop, he is immediately on the alert, and, when the dish is extended, partakes of the parched kernels with the keenest relish. When a new roller (composed of glue and molasses) is being trimmed, he always stands ready to catch the crumbs that fall from the scissars. If he be thirsty, he walks to the water-pail (he will not drink any liquid stronger than nature’s beverage) and whines to his master, as much as to say, “if you do not help me, I shall help myself.” If his toes be cold, he opens the door readily, and, marching in, stretches himself by the stove, too towards the fire. In short, he is what may be not inappropriately termed a “werry saugacious pup,” and great things may be expected of him when he arrives at the interesting period of doghood. In fact, he has already repented of some of his misdeanors—hooking eggs, it may be—at least we are inclined to this opinion from the fact that he was not long since seen in the pulpit with a divine who had caressed him occasionally. Turk sat upright upon the sofa, and, unlike a few of the congregation, kept his eyes open and paid the strictest attention to the sermon!

**SARTAIN’S UNION MAGAZINE.** The February number of this sterling periodical of literature and art is thus early upon our table, containing eighty pages of letter-press printing, two beautiful mezzotint engravings, a colored tulip, beside seven other varied illustrations. The contents are good. The engraving entitled “Preaching of John, the Baptist,” is one of the best specimens of the art which we have seen for many a day. It is by Sartain, the distinguished artist, and one of the proprietors of the Magazine. He has engaged contributions from several able writers in the old world, among whom we notice the names of William and Mary Howitt, and Frederika Bremer. The latter contributes a capital Christ-mass tale to the present number. “The Union” is for sale at the book-stores in this town. Those in other places who wish to subscribe for the work can do so by addressing John Sartain & Co., Philadelphia. Terms, \$3 per annum—two copies for \$5, payable in advance.

**LORUS NATURE.** A friend of ours has a cat with six feet, all regularly formed and perfect. The extra feet are on the fore legs. Puss is a beautiful specimen of the feline race, and our friend thinks is the most valuable which the world has seen since the days of Whittington.

**[W]onsocket Patriot.** A friend of ours in this town has a cat which never had a tail. Out of the same litter there are three more of the same sort. They are white, and resemble slightly the rabbit. They are thought by some to be a cross of the mink with the dog. They are odd looking pups—are sprightly—and of course, are under the necessity of expressing their joy by some other than the usual mode of “wagging tails.”

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## Industry and Wealth.

Let it be remembered that the only original source of wealth is LABOR—that whatever is exchangeable value we possess is the result or product of labor. Nature furnishes us with materials, but it is for labor to bring them into a condition to be useful to us, and to render them valuable. “Her services are of inestimable utility; but being granted freely and unconditionally, they are wholly devoid of value.” In their rude and unimproved state their production form no part of our wealth.

It is LABOR that has changed the forest into cultivated farms—that has built towns and cities—has constructed ships and steamboats—has made railroads and canals—has drawn the precious and useful metals from the mine—has subduced and domesticated the animals we use—has made all of the constitutional elements of febrile elaboration, in a new climate, will be predisposed to attacks of this disease. Our own inhabitants from all parts of this Union, and more especially females, from ten thousand hamlets are rushing to these great theatres of pestilence. These circumstances, combined with many others not proper here to mention, will render the spread of this disease more, and its consequences terrible, to all those who are in the habit of transgressing against their moral and physical well-being.

I said, in my last, that an *erial poison*, denominated *malaria*, was the *sine qua non* of the cholera. Four elements—dead vegetable matter, a high temperature, atmospheric air, and water in moderation, are essential to the production of *malaria* or *malaria*. Whenever these elements meet in due proportion, and continue together a sufficient length of time, *malaria* is the issue, and either cholera or some other kind of fever will prevail. If all dead vegetable and animal matters are removed from any place, the production of the poison, call it what you may, will be impossible. Without the poison, the disease will also be impossible. It has been found that a street or a river will sometimes arrest the cholera. And how can this be explained? You may place on each side of that street or river, a thermometer, a barometer, a hygrometer, and a plavimeter, and they will show the atmosphere to be in the several places precisely alike in temperature, weight and moisture, as well as in the changes it undergoes, and the rain it precipitates. Hence, the disease must arise from a *sudden poison*, which reaches the street and river, but does not cross them. If the poison be maximum, the disease will be malignant—it it be a minimum, the disease will be benignant. No condition of the atmosphere will produce the cholera, unless the poison is present. To illustrate my meaning, permit me to bring in chemical affinity to my aid. You know that oil and water are two substances of different kinds, which show to one another no component affinity; but by means of an *alkali*, they combine and unite into one homogeneous mass. It is just so in the case under consideration. If there be no *alkali*, there will be no chemical affinity—if there be no poison, there will be no disease, let all other causes exist in their utmost ascendancy. There cannot be much doubt but that the *malaria* or *miasma* which engenders cholera, is totally innocuous to sound health. The patient must be first made vulnerable by some debilitating cause, some error in the non-naturals, or by the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, which, in all cases, serve to bring the poison and the organs of the human frame, into contact with each other. Then, if the poison be maximum, the disease will be malignant—it it be a minimum, the disease will be benignant. No condition of the atmosphere will produce the cholera, unless the poison is present.

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“All is the gift of Industry; whence it comes, Exits, embellishes, and renders life Delightful.”

Great advantages the people of the civilized, enjoy over the uncivilized world, of either warding off pestilence entirely, or greatly mitigating the violence of its attacks. The questions may be asked why epidemic diseases are diseases by themselves, that can be more easily avoided than any other train of diseases? Or why such diseases exist among mankind, and why they have swept down so many of the human race in all ages of the world? I will answer these questions in as brief a manner as possible. I strictly watched their law and transit over a small circuit for many a year; but my advantages have not been commensurate with my diligence. I have observed those diseases make their selection of community with a wisdom and discrimination surpassing those of most eminent army surgeons. The work of epidemics is to skip and take, and take and skip. They understand full the weak and weary, full better than the physician. Thus, in their march over the earth, they will leave the robust and strong, but take and send off the infirm and licentious, on a far-long, to their long home. Two may be in the field, they will take the one and leave the other. Two may be in the mill, they will also take the one and leave the other. But wherever I have seen them attack the good and the strong, who have never abused the prophylactic power of their constitution, the battle between the patient and the disease has been gallantly fought, though oftentimes bloody, but the former has usually won the victory. In the history of epidemics, the order of nature has seemed to be reversed. There, “the race is almost always to the swift, and the battle to the strong.” It is my opinion that such diseases are truly essential to human happiness, and efforts and achievements of the Society.

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## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.



### ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 8th instant, bringing four days later intelligence from Europe. We take the following summary of the news from the Boston Traveller:

ENGLAND. The London Times says that from the moment that the existence of a vigorous government in France was an ascertained fact, the aspect of the country and of Paris changed with extraordinary rapidity. The funds rose 8 per cent in a few days; the city resumed an unwonted air of cheerfulness, and the next insurrection stands adjourned to a more convenient time.

The Cholera in England and Scotland. The total number of cholera cases which have occurred in England and Scotland up to Dec. 18th have been 2,369, of which 1,114 terminated fatally and 437 recovered, the rest being still under treatment. On the 18th, there were 12 new cases in England and 68 in Scotland.

IRELAND. Suffering and Starvation. Accounts from Skibbereen state that this third doomed district is again the scene of horrible desolation. Out of a population of 6000 in one parish, more than 1000 have scarcely a morsel to put in their mouths; they have no clothing or firewood, and houses incomparably worse than the English pigsties. Many of them are dying of starvation.

The Army in Ireland. The British government do not seem disposed to leave Ireland to herself as yet. The official returns show that during the month of December the authorities in Ireland had at their disposal nearly 50,000 men, including strong detachments of artillery and engineers.

FRANCE. Louis Napoleon and Napoleon Bonaparte. The vote of Louis Napoleon, as compared with that for Bonaparte for Cesar for ten years, the Congress of the French Republic, is as follows:—For Cesar for ten years, three million, to fifteen hundred; for Cesar for life, three million and a half, to eight thousand against; for Emperor, three million and a half, to twenty-five hundred against.

The latest returns of the Presidential vote are, Louis Napoleon 5,079,473

Caravaignac 1,278,520

M. Odilon Barrot has stated publicly that Caravaignac would be one of the Vice Presidents.

In one of the communes of the Basso-Alpes, a bulletin was found in the balloting urn, bearing the name of the Mayor for President, but under the name of the functionary an ass with long ears was sketched, it was considered illegal.

ROME. The Provisional Government of Rome has declared that the Protes of the Pope from Gaeta must be considered null and void. The Pope is to be invited to return, but there is no doubt that he will refuse. A correspondent at Naples says: "I have some reason to believe that the Pope will be received by the Government, and given the rank of a cardinal. He will proceed to the seat of General Cavagnac and shake him warmly by the hand. This act will restore him to the confidence of all and a just and good government, which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being either reactionary or utopian. Let us be the men of the country, not the men of a party, and, with the aid of God, we will at least do good to ourselves."

The address was exceedingly well received by the Assembly, and was followed by loud cheers.

The Pope's return to the capital of the Roman Empire is to be the signal for the reorganization of the Government, the restoration of the laws and the glory of the Republic. A government coming into power owes a debt of thanks to its predecessors when the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact, and in particular I owe it to the Hon. General Cavagnac to say that his conduct is worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman. (Hear, hear.) We have, citizens, representations, a grand mission to fulfil, and the Pope, in his turn, will be the author of all and a just and good government, which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being either reactionary or utopian. Let us be the men of the country, not the men of a party, and, with the aid of God, we will at least do good to ourselves."

The question was decided in the affirmative.

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Actual motions, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

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